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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/090,526	03/04/2002	Baoquan Zhang	1743	6562

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EXAMINER

CHO, UN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2682

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/090,526

Applicant(s)

ZHANG ET AL.

Examiner

Un C Cho

Art Unit

2682

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 March 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figures 1 and 2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Verdonk (US 6,330,454).

Regarding claim 1, Verdonk teaches a method of locating a mobile station comprising the steps of providing a phone number of the mobile station (cellular telephone number) to a service node (SN, Fig. 1, 141, Col. 5, lines 5 – 7), initiating a call to the mobile station from a service node (service node contacts the SCP to locate the mobile station, Col. 5, lines 2 – 5), obtaining cell and sector information of the mobile station during processing of the call, identifying the call as a request to locate the mobile and providing the cell and sector information to the service node (Verdonk, Col. 5, lines 21 – 48).

Regarding claim 2, Verdonk teaches that the service node includes an intelligent peripheral that provides service resource functions such as voice actuated dialing and DTMF, which means that the intelligent peripheral is capable of instructing the user in making different choices to requesting the phone number of the mobile station to be located and is capable of receiving DTMF tones corresponding to the mobile station phone number (Verdonk, Col. 4, lines 26 – 38).

Regarding claim 6, Verdonk teaches that the step of obtaining cell and sector information comprises the steps of paging a mobile station (Col. 5, lines

49 – 51), receiving a response from the mobile, where the response indicates the cell and sector where the mobile station is located and sending a facilities available message containing cell and sector information to a service control point (Verdonk, Col. 5, lines 51 – 59).

Regarding claim 7, Verdonk teaches that providing the cell and sector information comprises sending the cell and sector information from the service control point to the service node (the service node includes a service control point (not shown) and either SCP 142 or SN 141 can receive location determination request therefore, it can receive cell and sector information from the service control point to the service node) (Verdonk, Col. 5, lines 2 – 5 and lines 51 – 59).

Regarding claim 8, Verdonk teaches provisioning a Terminating Resources Available trigger (Termination Type parameter, Col. 5, lines 60 – 64), and sending a facilities available message is responsive to the trigger (response according to the paging message, Col. 7, lines 32 – 48).

Regarding claim 9, Verdonk teaches un-provisioning (since the locating operation can retrieve the current or last known location, its operation can be triggered according to the request, Col. 7, lines 20 – 48) the Terminating Resources Available trigger (Termination Type parameter, Col. 5, lines 60 – 64).

Regarding claim 14, Verdonk teaches that the phone number is a MIN (Verdonk, Col. 5, lines 5 – 7).

Regarding claim 15, Verdonk teaches that the phone number is of the form NPA-NXX-XXXX (e.g., (425) 555-2383, Col. 5, lines 5 – 7).

Regarding claim 16, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 17, Verdonk teaches that the network node (service node) is an intelligent peripheral node (Verdonk, Col. 4, lines 26 – 30).

Regarding claim 18, Verdonk teaches that the network node (service node) is a service control point (Verdonk, Col. 4, lines 26 – 30).

Regarding claim 20, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3 – 5, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verdonk in view of Meadows et al. (US 6,716,101).

Regarding claim 3, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differs from claim 3 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the step of providing a phone number of the mobile station is performed by a web-based interface.

However, Meadows discloses a web-based interface (Fig. 4a) to providing a phone number of the mobile station to be located (Meadows, Col. 5, lines 30 – 47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 4, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differ from claim 4 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the feature of transmitting a web form having a mobile phone number field to a web-based interface and receiving the phone number of the mobile station via a submission from the web-based interface.

However, Meadows discloses a web form having a mobile phone number field (Fig. 4a) and submitting the request via the web-based interface (selects to monitor, Col. 5, lines 30 – 47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 5, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differ from claim 5 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the feature

of obtaining user account information, transmitting a web form having a service request object, receiving an indication that the service request object was selected, querying a database for the mobile phone number field corresponding to the user account information and receiving the phone number of the mobile station in response to the query.

However, Meadows discloses obtaining user account information (name and phone number), transmitting a web form having a service request object (information screen), receiving an indication that the service request object was selected (providing visual feedback of selection), querying a database for the mobile phone number field corresponding to the user account information (obtaining the information regarding the selected user) and receiving the phone number of the mobile station in response to the query (). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 10, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differ from claim 10 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the feature of querying a database for a message corresponding to the cell and sector information and playing the message to a user.

However, Meadows discloses querying a database (look-up table) for a message corresponding to the cell and sector information (location information such as street name, street intersection, county or township, Col. 4, line 61 through Col. 5, line 5) and playing the message to a user (displaying a map to the user according to the information, Col. 5, lines 48 – 51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 11, Verdonk in view of Meadows as applied to claim 10 discloses that the message includes city and state information (street name, street intersection, county or township, Col. 4, line 61 through Col. 5, line 5).

Regarding claim 12, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differ from claim 12 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the feature of querying a database for a graphic image corresponding to the cell and sector information and transmitting the graphic image to a user.

However, Meadows discloses querying a database (look-up table) for a graphic image corresponding to the cell and sector information (location information such as street name, street intersection, county or township, Col. 4, line 61 through Col. 5, line 5) and displaying the graphic image (map, Fig. 4b) to a user (Col. 5, lines 48 – 51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 13, Verdonk as applied to claim 1 above differ from claim 13 in the present invention in that, Verdonk does not specifically disclose the feature of authenticating a user.

However, Meadows discloses authenticating a user (the user entering an access code, Col. 5, lines 38 – 39). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the technique of Meadows to the system of Verdonk to provide a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web.

Regarding claim 19, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 13.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Emery et al. (US 5,727,057) discloses a method and system implementation for combining and accessing telephony numbering and geographical position so direct access to information, services and goods may be invoked through the use of various telephone networks.

Tipnis et al. (US 2003/0119521) discloses location based wireless services in a service provider's network are intertwined with a message database to automatically provide location information regarding the subscriber to the message database without requiring the wireless device itself to provide the location information.

Hanson (US 5,963,861) discloses a dealer-locator service is provided to mobile telephones in a mobile telecommunication system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Un C Cho whose telephone number is (703)305-8725. The examiner can normally be reached on M ~ F 8:00AM to 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (703)308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2682

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Un C Cho *UC* 9/10/04
Examiner
Art Unit 2682

[Signature]
9/25/04
LESTER G. KINCAID
PRIMARY EXAMINER